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lawyer or student in other jurisdictions. It does appear, however, that the courts of the two states named have had occasion to pass upon a large number of points in the law of wills, and that the author of this summary of their decisions is thus enabled to present a fairly complete outline of the more important principles in that field.

The book does not purport to contain any extended discussion of legal principles, and in view of the fact that it is addressed to the bench and bar, it is not primarily valuable in imparting to its prospective readers directly anything new in legal lore by way of citation or discussion of authorities. The cases cited in the notes are principally elementary, but of such cases a very good collection is there to be found. However, the book may not be said to be without value legally, because it clarifies the facts and the actual relations to which legal principles can then be intelligently applied.

"SHORT SALES" OF SECURITIES THROUGH A STOCKBROKER. By ELIOT NORTON. New York: The John McBride Co. 1907. pp. 71.

Mr. Norton, the author, a member of the New York bar, is a Harvard man, B. A. 1885, A. M. and L. L. B. 1888. He is a son of Charles Eliot Norton, L. L. D., L. H. D., Litt. D. and D. C. L., Professor of the History of Art at Harvard from 1874 to 1898, and since then Professor Emeritus.

The book is very small, containing only forty-nine pages of text and seventeen pages of notes. It does not touch upon the kindred subject of purchases on margin. Its object, as stated in the author's preface, is to make more clear the actual manner in which a "short sale" is conducted, because such sale "is the most complicated of all common commercial transactions." The author attains his object very clearly and concisely. He first describes stock exchange methods in general in a manner showing intimate knowledge. Then he takes up the so-called "sale" at its inception in the customer's order and follows each successive step until he concludes with the right of the various parties concerned to terminate the transaction and the actual manner in which it is closed.

Many elements of the "sale" are generally understood; for example, the right of the customer to have notice before being closed out. The statement of these portions, though necessary to a connected description of the whole venture, is somewhat trite. Such portions, however, are not frequent in comparison with those regarding which general knowledge is somewhat faulty; for example, the method by which the broker obtains for his customer—from another broker, or otherwise—the stock, which must be actually sold in order that the "short sale" be legal. The terms upon which such stock is held is another very hazy phase of the relation which is much clarified.

A SUPPLEMENT TO A TREATISE ON THE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW. By JOHN HENRY WIGMORE. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1908. pp. xiii, 459.

This Supplement appears as the fifth volume of Professor Wigmore's monumental work on Evidence. Reviews of the separate volumes of the